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General Summary of News.

The arrival of the Sappho, Free Trader, from England, which she left on the 23rd of February, has not added to the intelligence brought by the Waterloo.

The shipping details and lists of passengers by vessels that have entered the river since our last will be found in their usual place.

Private Letters, to the number of three or four hundred, have reached by this occasion, and we hope they will be delivered with more alacrity than usual, for we have again to lament the return of the Post Office to its old habits; in confirmation of this, we need only cite as a fact, the accuracy of which we pledge ourselves to prove, that a Letter brought by the Waterloo, and addressed to a gentleman at the Office of the Military Board in Calcutta, an establishment sufficiently well known, no doubt, was not presented as addressed until Saturday last, just a fortnight after the arrival of the vessel by which it came!

We have received several communications from the interior, confirming the extent to which the late shock of the earthquake was felt; and have given the extracts of the Letters themselves under our Asiatic head.

The European Papers still contain many articles of considerable interest, and none more so than those which give the opinions entertained in England on the subject of affairs in India.

We gave to our readers two opposite statements on the question of Banca, in our Journal of Saturday, as appearing in the Courier and the Times. Another London Paper, the British Press, of the 12th of January devotes the principal portion of its columns of that day to the intelligence received from our possessions in the East; and as the communication of this to the English public is accompanied with observations of equal interest to Indian readers, as indicative of the general feeling on those subjects at home, we transcribe them as they stand.

By the arrival of the Kingston from Java, says the writer, we have derived from various sources intelligence of great importance as affecting British interests in the Indian Seas. The Governor of Fort Marlborough has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. We lately apprised our readers of the encroachments and aggressions of Dutch commercial speculators in that interesting quarter of the globe, but we confidently anticipate that the measures which he has taken as Political Agent for the Archipelago, to check the progress of Dutch domination until orders shall have been sent out from Europe, will prove efficient. Sumatra has hitherto been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior—and, judging from the ruinous establishments maintained by England, the island itself was considered of but little value.—Nothing could exceed the apathy, indifference, and ignorance

which prevail among Europeans respecting the island generally. All attempts to penetrate into the interior were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had from the earliest ages been famous. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was; to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions—to the southward inland of Mauna, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs—to the northward to Menangkabou, the far-famed capital of the Malay Empire—and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangkabou he was gratified with a population and country fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the Governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the British could have derived from Java. But much remains to be done. A Central Government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control; and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware, that Menangkabou was the place whence all the gold that gave Malapp the name, of the Golden Chersonesus was carried, and that in opening a trade with that country we shall find a great vent for our manufactures, and in return receive what we most want—money; which, under existing circumstances, will be more profitable than colonial produce.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot—mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey, and their journeys were seldom less than from twenty to thirty miles a day over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the Governor was accompanied by Lady Raffles. She was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, Physician and Naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr. Horsfield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangkabou, was, on the 12th of August, the date of our last intelligence from Fort Marlborough, dangerously ill, with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made, both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, Lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard

the party could hoist. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the Governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been now entered into with the Princes of Menangkabou, and it only remains for the British Government to uphold and support the system he has commenced upon.

As might be expected from the intelligence already given in this Paper, he is at issue with the Dutch, in many essential points, but the question has at last been brought to such a crisis, that unless the authorities in Europe immediately interfere, we can never think of holding up our head again. The British character has been insulted and degraded in the grossest terms, and the Governor has personally protested against the pretensions and principles on which the Dutch act.

It would seem that they look upon him to be fully as dangerous in those seas, as Napoleon would be in Europe—they would proscribe him, and confine him in another St. Helena, if they dared.

If Ministers would but turn their attention to the value of these Islands, they would see the importance to Great Britain of the struggle he is making.

Every one must know under what circumstances the Dutch obtained the Convention of 1814, in contemplation of an union between the Houses of Hanover and Orange. Had they not been too greedy, that Convention might still have stood unmodified; but by grasping at too much, we hope they will now receive a complete check. By that Convention it is stated, all colonies in Asia in possession of the Dutch on the 1st of January, 1808, are to revert. Not satisfied with this, they claim all they ever had in those seas, although many of them have not had the Dutch flag flying for the last fifty years. Is it not time they were checked? Their system is, in the first instance, to send a large force to overawe and intimidate the natives, and having once got them to sign a deed, studiously prevent the English from ever after having communication with the port. It was merely owing to his position in Sumatra that Governor Raffles has been enabled to know what they were doing in Palembang, the possibility of his crossing the island over the mountains had never occurred. It may be fairly presumed that their conduct has been equally disgraceful at Banju Masin.—Their object is to obtain a despotic authority over all the Archipelago, and to exclude the English from all trade at the independent ports; and in order to effect this object, they in the first instance sacrifice every unfortunate Prince who was acknowledged by, and attached to the English.—The discoveries made by Governor Raffles in his expedition into the interior, in a mineralogical and botanical view, are not less interesting than is a political one."

Opinions on the state of affairs in our Eastern possessions are not however confined to the English Journals, as we find them agitated in the Netherlands, with nearly the same freedom as in England, though it must be confessed, with very different views upon the subject:

The most prominent feature of intelligence from the Netherlands, says an English Journal, consists in accounts received from the Dutch East India possessions to the beginning of October. Of these we have in another part given some particulars, but the following extract of a letter from Batavia, published in the *Haarlem Gazette* of the 14th of January, claims more than common attention, shewing at once a spirit of marked discontent, and tending to excite jealousies between two Governments whose best interests must ever be found in mutual prosperity and good understanding:—

"Most of the English Journals which we receive here are filled with such unfavourable accounts respecting these colonies,

that persons who are not acquainted with the partiality of those Journals may feel great alarm for our security, and even for the longer continuance of the authority of the Netherlands in India. At the same time the Journals of the Netherlands observe profound silence respecting this remote but interesting part of the State, so that the ignorant may be confirmed in those gloomy thoughts. According to the English Journals, the Government of the Netherlands is hated by the Javanese, and they only wait for a favourable opportunity to throw off the yoke of oppression. Some even assert, that the time is not far distant. I will adduce some arguments which will deprive the remarks made by the English Journals of all appearance of truth. The man who, after the conquest of Java, governed the island for a considerable time, though not entirely destitute of knowledge, by no means possessed that immovable will, founded on firm principles, that clear-sightedness which are indispensable in the head of an extensive administration of a Government, and the means to adapt them to local circumstances; but he appeared to want a sufficient firmness of character to remain long true to the same principles. Governed by the impulse of the moment, he was at one time an advocate for freedom, and at another a promoter of monopoly; he set an extravagant value on the introduction of a new and improved administration in the country confided to his care, and conquered by his nation; but fickleness and want of knowledge of Government constantly overthrew the good which national pride or personal vanity might have effected. It deserves to be remarked, that the garden of the man who in his cabinet developed the most benevolent ideas of the abolition of vassalage, was kept in order by 100 Javanese, whose abodes were at a distance of 30 leagues, and were compelled to this work without remuneration, a proof how great a difference there is between theory and practice. He pretended to have freed the inhabitants from oppression, and by an entire want of control and superintendence, left them a prey to the rapacity of their Chiefs and the faithlessness of the officers. He never introduced measures which had a uniform influence. Unity could not exist in a Government which consisted of heterogeneous parts. Nothing was more general under his government than disorder and blunders. No great degree of penetration is required to convince ourselves that under such a Government the abolition of abuses and the introduction of freedom existed only upon paper. On our taking possession of these Colonies, experience confirmed this in its whole extent; and we soon found nothing but old and new absurdities covered with fine and liberal names. The protection of the laws was promised to all, and yet many languished in chains without a judicial sentence. Freedom of commerce and cultivation shone in all the ordinances, but underhand orders revoked them, and prescribed constraint and monopoly. It is difficult to imagine why, under such circumstances, the Javanese should have feared the return of the Government of the Netherlands.

But should some have looked forward with uneasiness to the restoration of the Dutch Government, yet all apprehension has certainly been removed by the promise of a mild Government, most solemnly given by the Commissioners General in assuming the administration, and by the liberal principles which have distinguished the acts of this Government from the beginning. By wholesome regulations the Javanese is protected as far as possible from extortion, his productions (which hitherto by the illegal influence of his pretended protectors fell at a low price into the hands of speculators) are now paid for at the market price, and are, therefore, in comparison with what lately took place, of fourfold value to him. Feudal services are hindered as much as possible, and when local circumstances render them necessary they have been very much alleviated by increasing the rates of payment, which in most cases are now more than double what they were under the British Government. The unfortunate events in the Moluccas have perhaps lent to the English accounts an appearance of truth, but it

will not be difficult to clear up this matter. It must be confessed that the system of Government originally introduced into the Moluccas was not built upon liberal principles. Its object was to bring all the valuable productions of the Archipelago at very low prices into the hands of the Government. Now that the English having given more freedom in their trade and agriculture to the inhabitants, they were sorry to be left by a government which was more favourable to them than the preceding. But the Moluccas have been twice under the British Government, without the smallest amelioration of the lot of the inhabitants, and when the Netherland Government lately resumed possession of these Colonies, all the ordinances and regulations formerly introduced by the Dutch Government still subsisted in full vigour. It is not out of attachment to the English that the Amboynese took up arms. The inhabitants of these Islands have always been averse to the Government of Europeans, this dislike was a smouldering fire, which gave rise to insurrections under both the Netherland and English Governments; it is very natural that this hardly suppressed fire burst out with double violence, through the rash conduct of one man, when but a small force could be sent at the beginning to these Islands. It may, therefore, be justly concluded, that the accounts given by the English are in all respects extravagant and exaggerated, and with respect to the Island of Java, one and all false. On the contrary, we may justly flatter ourselves with favourable prospects, and firmly believe that the wise measures of the present Government will give more and more grounds for the attachment of Javanese to the Government, who miss no opportunity to secure them the full value of their labour, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their acknowledged rights."

Another article from Holland, of about the same date, the 17th of January, speaks thus on the same subject:

"The Voltaire, from Batavia, has arrived in the Texel, after a passage of one hundred days. It arrives very seasonably to contradict the news of an insurrection at Samarang, which had been circulated on the authority of the English papers. All the letters from Java, up to the 1st October, 1818, agree in stating, that the colony enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. Produce was at a very high price, and there were more than 70 vessels in the roads of Batavia, a number which proves the increasing activity of commerce. The news arrived from the Moluccas was so favourable, and good order and tranquillity so well established in those islands, that the Commissary General has resolved to recal General De Koek, that he may resume his military function, and to nominate for Governor of the Moluccas, M. Telemus Kreuthoff, now Governor of Macassar, where he is seconded by M. Servatius, resident at Chenbon.

A most friendly alliance has lately been concluded by M. A. Boeckhelt, Commissioner of the Netherlands, with the Sultan of Pontiana, on the East coast of Borneo, who has long desired it. This alliance seems to have been promoted, by the assistance afforded by Major Muntinghe. The Sultan expressed his entire satisfaction to the Major, and desired to testify his sincere gratitude to the government of the Netherlands. The Prince is a polished and well informed man, who governs with mildness. The shipwreck of his Majesty's ship Amsterdam is a great loss to the lovers of Natural History, as it had on board a vast number of objects of Natural History, collected with the greatest care, as well at Java as at St. Jago and the Cape, many of which it will be difficult to replace. Accounts from Batavia, of the 26th September, 1818, say: "In the course of the year 1818, the troops of the Netherlands were going to resume possession of the settlement of the Netherlands at Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, but difficulties were made by the British Government at Bencoolen, which obliged the troops to return to Java. The authority of the Netherlands has been recognised for these two years past on the East coast of the Empire of Palembang, opposite Banca."

The account of the loss of this Dutch ship of war, the Amsterdam, was given in our Journal some time since, as translated from the Batavian Courant; and we are sorry to perceive in one of the latest Bombay Papers that has reached us, the loss of another Dutch ship of war, a 74 gun ship, with an Admiral on board, on the Island of Diego Garcia, on her homeward bound voyage. These incidents prove the Dutch to have declined from their ancient character as skilful navigators and able seamen.

Madrid.—The accounts from Madrid of the 7th of January, mention the remarkable fact of the first Lady of Honor to the late Queen, having died of a disorder with which she was seized on her return from the Escorial, after attending thither the remains of her late Royal Mistress. The patrolling of the Police still continued in the Spanish capital, and the reason assigned is the increase of the armed bands in the Sierra Morena.

Stuttgart, Jan. 13.—The day before yesterday the body of the late Queen having been placed in an open coffin, the Clergy of her Majesty's Greek Chapel said Mass in the Chamber where she died. This body was then removed to a room hung with black, where it was to lie in state. It was attended by a numerous train, formed of the Royal Family, the Court of her deceased Majesty, the Russian Charge d'Affairs and the Clergy of the Greek Chapel. The coffin was placed upon an estrade, under a richly ornamented canopy. The back part of the room, under the canopy, was covered with ermine, on which were placed the arms of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Above the head a console supported a cushion of gold brocade, on which lay the Royal Crown. In the open coffin was seen her Majesty, clothed with the Imperial mantle, and having the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Catherine—After the Greek Clergy had recited the usual prayers, the saloon was opened to the public, from eleven till one, and in the afternoon, from three till five o'clock. To-day it has been open from ten till twelve. While the body lay in state, it was surrounded by the household of the late Queen, and part of that of the King, as far as the room would allow. The Ladies were on the right and the Gentlemen on the left side of the coffin. Yesterday, at ten o'clock in the evening, the body was removed by torch-light, and in the midst of a numerous train, from the apartment where it had lain in state to the Greek Chapel of the place. The religious ceremonies of the Greek worship were begun, and were continued without interruption till the body of the deceased was removed to the sepulchre of the royal family.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The following event which has lately occurred with the crew of a Russian ship, excites a great sensation here, and has furnished a new proof of the mutinous spirit of the populace at this capital. The Russian Captain, who wished to pass from Tarakoi, where most of the merchant vessels usually lie towards the environs of Bafuklazer, to land all their cargoes, had gone to the city, and was absent at the moment when his crew were going to cross over to the other bank with the vessel. A Turk in a boat wanting to pass before the vessel, above the cable, had a dispute with the Russians. Abuse was soon followed by acts of violence, and the Russian vessel was surrounded and attacked by above 50 Turkish boats. The Russian sailors thought to extricate themselves by hoisting the Russian flag, but it was scarcely hoisted when the population pulled it down, and tore it in pieces. The Russians then escaped as they could on board some boats that were at hand, and tranquillity was not restored till the appearance of the High Admiral's guard, which took possession of the vessel. The Russian Ambassador immediately made a complaint of this insult to the Russian flag, and offered to send any of these sailors who might be found to blame to Odessa in chains. On the other hand, the Turkish Authorities have caused some of the principal instigators of the disorder to be arrested. They are men of the very lowest of the populace. The following day the Aga of the Janissaries was deposed, and banished to Brussa.

AFRICA.

St. Helena.—The following is an Extract of a letter received in London from St. Helena, dated 20th Nov. 1818:—

"Great preparations are making here for constructing the new house for Bonaparte, the foundation of which has been laid down directly opposite to the house in which Bertrand now resides. There is to be a veranda of 60 feet in length in the front, and the house is to be surrounded with a stone wall and encircled with iron pallsadoes ten feet high. The labour required in order to bring up the materials is almost incredible. The wood for the joists, &c. is sawed in the town, and partly carried up by sailors upon their shoulders as far as the Alarm-house, from whence it is taken by the 66th to Deadwood, partly by fatigue parties of soldiers sent down at four o'clock in the morning. The troops are greatly harassed, being obliged to go on fatigue immediately after being relieved from guard or picquet and have only one night in bed out of three. The sickness amongst them and the sailors is very alarming, and the mortality very great. It is supposed to be partly caused by the excessive humidity of the climate. Those who are competent judges say that the house will not be finished before three or four years, although the Governor pretends that he will accomplish it in nine or ten months. He repairs daily to superintend the workmen, and has been seen frequently at Longwood, although he has never been able to obtain an interview with Bonaparte, and is not upon speaking terms with any of the French.

It is said that Bonaparte wished that the house should not have been built in the spot which was selected by Sir Hudson Lowe, and that he has declared his intention of not occupying it. The Governor, it is said, intends, in that case, to allow the house that he at present resides in to tumble down for want of repairs, and thus compel him to enter into his cage. Nothing can be more wretched than the situation of poor Madame Bertrand. The Officers have been formally prohibited speaking to her husband, and admittance has been refused to her and her family at the houses of some of the Officers where she presented herself in consequence of the prohibition of intercourse. Persons who are seen to speak to the French are subsequently interrogated upon oath, and obliged to make a formal deposition of the conversation they have had with them; in consequence of this every body avoids them. Count Balmaine left this about four weeks back with Captain Gor, Aid-de-Camp to the French Commissioner, and has proceeded to the Brazils. It is thought that he will not return.

The Inquisition in Spain does not adopt more prohibitory measures towards the introduction and circulation of Newspapers in that unhappy country than are practised here, and we are consequently almost wholly ignorant of what is passing in England."

ASIA.

Ceylon.—On the evening of the 31st of May a grand ball and supper were given at Colombo, by Don David Jayetilleke Abbe Sewardene Illangakoon, Maha Modeliar, to his Excellency the Governor, the Civil and Military Servants of His Majesty's Government, and all the principal European inhabitants of Colombo, in celebration of his Son's marriage with Francina daughter of Martinus de Saram Wijeyesiriwardene, Adjunct Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

The fête took place at the house of the father of the bride at Wolfendahl, and was one of the most splendid entertainments ever witnessed in this Island. The company assembled at 9 o'clock, when dancing immediately commenced, the ball being opened by Lady Brownrigg and the Hon'ble Robert Boyd, Esq.

At 12 His Excellency conducted the bride, who was richly clad, and adorned with a profusion of diamonds, to the supper room, where she sat on His Excellency's right hand. About 200 persons partook of this splendid repast in a magni-

ficent saloon erected for the occasion, and brilliantly lighted and ornamented with rich festoons of olives and flowers, according to the beautiful simplicity of Cingalese taste.

At supper, His Excellency drank the health of the bride and bridegroom, adverting in forcible terms to the high character and eminent services of the bridegroom's father, who had for so many years been conspicuous for his zeal, fidelity, and attachment to the British Government, in his high official situation of Maha Modeliar.

After supper, dancing was resumed and kept up with the greatest spirit, nor did the company separate until after sun rise.

Chunar.—A Correspondent from this station whose Letter is dated 26th of June last, induced by the remark in our Journal of the 18th, requesting information from the interior stating whether the shock of an Earthquake felt in Calcutta on the 16th, had been felt also at distant quarters, informs us that it took place at the station of Chunar at exactly 7 minutes past 8 P. M. where it was most distinctly felt, and the undulations caused by it continued from nearly two to three minutes.

In some of the houses more elevated than others, the oil was thrown from the wall shades, and the vibration of the hanging lamps was very considerable.

The rains had set in at Chunar on the 22nd of June, and the thermometer on the 26th, ranged from 83° to 85°.

The following are extracts of Letters which have reached us during the past week, from the different stations mentioned:

Dinapore, June 23.—The hot weather still continues at Dinapore, though I am happy to say the sickness is much less prevalent. Frequent squalls give notice of the approach of the rainy season, though from the swelling of the Ganges, and information of the natives, it must have commenced in the upper stations, and a letter from Berhampore mentions that the rain has been frequent and heavy in that cantonment. The troops remain in the same strength, without any apparent intention of removing.

Mynpoore, June 20.—The rains set in on the 6th, with one of the severest storms in my memory, trees were blown down and broken in two; and it was necessary to call in the servants to keep the glass doors from being blown open, although they were protected by venetians.

On the evening of the 16th, we had a slight shock of an Earthquake; the undulating motion continued little more than a minute, and seemed to come from the West. It was felt very nearly at the same time at Futtehghur, and at one of my police chokees across the Jumna.

The Cholera prevails still about here, but few cases, and those only among the natives; a very great number of them are said to die daily at Agra.

Muttra, June 19.—The Cholera Morbus has again made its appearance in our neighbourhood, at Agra, and Allyghur; it has been raging for some time past, both in the town and cantonments, although not so violently, or with such fatality as formerly. We had had one or two cases in this cantonment, but none have yet proved fatal.

We had a smart shock of Earthquake here on the evening of the 16th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, which lasted, I should imagine, about 30 or 40 seconds.

Military news, we have none, unless a few floating rumours may be called so. It is said, that the whole of the Bengal Troops to the South of the Nerbuddah are to be relieved, immediately after the rains, by the Madras army; and Sir John Malcolm's force, at Mow, it is said will be relieved at the same time, by Colonel Adams's field force.

A campaign on the Punjab, next cold weather, is much spoken of, but probably without sufficient grounds.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 9, 1819.

PENAL CODE.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that he had been entrusted with a petition which he considered it an honour to hold, and which, but for indisposition, he should have laid before the House on an earlier day. It came from a most respectable body, the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and it called upon the House to take into its serious consideration the many laws under which the punishment of death was inflicted.—(Hear.)—The same body, acting with that sobriety, temper, and moderation, by which they were distinguished, had been on more occasions than one, the first to point out and to reprobate the existence of evils of the highest magnitude. He could not forget, for to forget it would be the height of ingratitude, that the Quakers were among the earliest of those who had claimed that the slave trade should be abolished, and had never been backward to promoting any cause favourable to the interests of humanity.—(Cheers.)—The petition, however, deserved the most serious attention on, not merely on account of the individuals by whom it was signed, but on account of the importance of the question to which it related. To that question it was impossible to advert, without expressing, though faintly, his deep regret, in common with the whole house and country, that it was now left for him to raise his feeble voice, in that cause which had been so often and so ably advocated by one whose name would be recorded among the benefactors of mankind, and whose memory would be fondly cherished by all who revered either public or private virtue—(cheers from all sides)—a man whose general knowledge was only equalled by his professional attainments, and who brought to the subject all the lights of the understanding, and all the advantages of experience.—(Hear, hear.)

The obligations of the country to the unwearied labours of that most distinguished and lamented individual were acknowledged by friends and enemies—if indeed, the term friends could be applied to those who loved him with devoted enthusiasm, or enemies to those who, while they resisted his propositions, had admitted the benevolence of their object, and the admirable intentions of him who introduced them.—(Hear, hear.)—He was a man in whom public and private excellence were so united, and so equally balanced, that it was difficult to say which had the predominance: those who knew him only as a member of parliament would probably hold that his public principles had the predominance, while those who had enjoyed his friendship would feel satisfied that the general benevolence of his views and projects was exceeded by the endearing qualities of his domestic life.—(Hear, hear.)—The country had been deprived of his assistance when most it was needed, and when he had proceeded but a few steps towards the completion of his object; those steps had been with caution, though without hesitation; and if his progress at first was resisted, opposition in the end was disarmed by the persuasion of his eloquence, and conviction compelled by the force of his talents.—(Continued cheers.)

Although deprived of its chief advocate, it was still to be hoped that many supporters of the cause yet remained, who, at least in earnestness and zeal, were not behind the distinguished individual of whom he had spoken; it was, however, most sincerely to be lamented, that after all that had been said and written upon the subject of crimes and punishments since the days of Howard, so little had yet been done to remedy the increasing evil against which the petition was directed. It had not been sufficiently considered, that moral improvement ought to be the first great object, and that capital punishments would be rendered less frequent most effectually by diminishing the disposition and the motives to crime. It was allowed, that the uncertainty of the infliction—the chance which every offender had at present of escaping—the sort of gambling with life which was kept up, had a great tendency to augment crime; and the late Judge Buller, in a conversation which he (Mr. Wilberforce) well recollected, had truly said, that criminals actually calculated the odds of escaping, or of being detected and punished. It had been said by the highest authority, that men in all situations were disposed to calculate the chances in their own favour; but this was peculiarly the case with those who committed offences, and who were least of all open to reflection, because, in fact, to reflect would be to repent and to mend. He trusted that some individual of competent knowledge, industry, and ability, would yet be found to undertake the reform of the criminal code, and by recommending the alteration of many of our most penal statutes, render capital convictions and executions less frequent.

The House and the country had had some experience of the difference between the two systems: by the one, offenders were turned into the paths of crime, and by the other were diverted from it. Proof had been lately afforded of the mode in which females, the most abandoned to vice, had been reclaimed by the almost unaided efforts of one benevolent woman whose name was too well-known to need repetition.—(Hear, hear.)—It had been, that the most excellent things were subject to the greatest corruptions, and it was thought that women were sometimes beyond reformation; but it appeared that the efforts of considerate kindness and attention had been often most effectual where despair had been most indulged. In his (Mr. Wilberforce's) earliest acquaintance with Mr. Pitt, that great statesman had admitted the necessity of diminishing the number of capital punishments; and if it were then required, how much more vehemently was it called for at the present moment? He took no small share of shame to himself that he had so long neglected a subject of such importance; and he hoped yet to be able make some amends for it.—(Hear, hear.)—The system of transportation was perhaps the worst of the whole; for those who were comparatively innocent, were dispatched to a country where they could only mix with those whose crimes had perhaps reached the most gigantic dimensions. Upon the whole, he ardently hoped, that the attainment of the object of the petitioners would not long be deferred.

The petition was then brought up and read. It appeared to be from a number of Quakers, who signed it on behalf of the whole society resident in Great Britain. It was read, and ordered to be printed.

Bank of England.

Several important Papers connected with the Bank of England have been laid before Parliament, of which the following are abstracts:—

An account of the total amount of Bank notes and Bank post bills in circulation, from the 30th of December, 1817, to the 25th of January, 1819:

Bank notes of 5 <i>l</i> . and upwards	£18,668,639
Bank post bills	1,701,610
Bank notes under 5 <i>l</i> .	7,613,619

Total, 19th January, 1819 £27,983,860

BALANCES.

From the second paper it appears, that on the 15th of December, 1818, there were in the hands of the Bank balances of Customs to the amount of 86,593*l*. of Excise to the amount of 5,834*l*. and of Stamps to the amount of 28,216*l*. The total amount in their hands from the above sources of revenue, from the 1st of January to the 15th of December, inclusive, was 10,890,928*l*. and the average in their hands, on the 1st and 15th days of each month in the year, is 433,788*l*.

The total from the Postmaster General's account was 652,929*l*. Average 27,205*l*.

Total from the different departments of Government, including the balances of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, 34,984,304*l*. Average 1,457,679*l*.

Total of all public balances not specified in the preceding 457,622*l*. No average is given.

Of balances from unclaimed Dividends, including Lottery Prizes, there remained in the hands of the Bank on the 15th December, 1818, 141,507*l*. total of the above for the year, 18,400,861*l*. Average 766,952*l*.

The amount of Sovereigns issued to the latest period to which the account could be made up, is 3,799,869; Half Sovereigns, 1,410,390.

FORGERIES.

The number of forged notes which were detected by the Bank of England, from the 10th of April, 1818, to the 28th of January, 1819, is 23,104. Of these 21,562 were of 1*l*. of 2*l*. there were 670; of 10*l*. there were 77; of 15*l*. none; of 20*l*. there were 19; and of notes above 20*l*. there was but one forged note.

The aggregate amount of Guineas, Half Guineas, and Seven Shilling Pieces issued from the Bank of England, from the 5th Jan. 1816 to the latest period to which the same can be made up, was 701,419*l*. 19*s*.

The total number of Guineas, Half Guineas, and Seven Shilling Pieces, cannot be ascertained.

Military.**MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.**

General Orders by Government, Fort St. George, May 8, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Cavalry.

Senior Cornet W. Milnes of the 7th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September 1818.

Senior Cornet J. N. R. Campbell of the 2d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September 1818.

Senior Cornet G. W. Thomas of the 7th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September 1818.

Senior Cornet C. Underwood to be Lieutenant, from the 6th October 1818.

Senior Cornet J. A. McDonald to be Lieutenant, from the 16th March 1819.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon George Adams to be Full Surgeon, vice Gilmour retired, with Rank from 7th February 1819, vice Heyne deceased.

Adjustment of Rank.

Mr. Surgeon A. Johnston to take rank from the 22d September 1818 vice Gilmour retired.

Mr. Surgeon John Cooke to take rank from the 1st May 1818, vice Pritchard promoted.

Mr. Surgeon W. Jones to take rank from the 10th August 1818, vice Alexander resigned.

Mr. Surgeon R. Hunter to take rank from the 23d November 1818 vice Jones deceased.

Lieutenant James Robins of the 3d Native Regiment, returned to his duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank, in the month of October 1816.

Mr. William Cockburn, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted on the Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, from the 29th April 1819.—Mr. Cockburn is promoted to be Ensign, leaving the Date of his Rank to be settled hereafter.

Ensign E. B. Harrington of the 11th N. I. is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, from the 20th February 1819, in compliance with his request.

Major J. H. Baber of the 16th N. I. is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request, from the 30th ultimo.

Lieutenant T. P. Ball of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, has returned to his duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank.—Arrived at Cochin the 24th February 1819.

MAY 15, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Medical Department.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon John Goldie to be Third Member of the Medical Board, vice Duncan.

Mr. Surgeon Thomas Owen to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, vice Goldie.—Date of Rank the 11th April 1819.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Simon Howard to the Southern Division vice Goldie.

Senior Assistant Surgeon George Bruce to be Full Surgeon, from the 18th February 1819, vice Boswell.

Senior Assistant Surgeon A. B. Peppin to be Full Surgeon, from the 1st April 1819, vice Foljambe invalided.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Sergeant to be Full Surgeon, from the 11th April 1819, vice Owen.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Boyd to the Zilla of Vizagapatam, vice Bruce.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Haines to the Zilla of Rajahmundry, vice Peppin.

Mr. Surgeon John Underwood to the Garrison of Vizagapatam.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stuart to be Black Town Assistant Surgeon, under the arrangement established by the General Order of the 9th December 1814, vice Sergeant.

Mr. George Hamilton Bell is admitted an Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Arrived at Madras the 9th May 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Walker of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant M. Clarke of the Madras European Regiment, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Captain J. H. Clubleby of the 3d Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island on sick certificate, with leave of absence to 1st November 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Charlton Harris of the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, is permitted to return to England on sick certificate.

Memorandum.

The services of Lieutenant C. St. J. Grant of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, have been transferred by the Supreme Government to the establishment of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops, south of the Godavery.

MAY 26, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, that Funds have been allotted to the Paymaster at the Presidency and in the several Divisions of the Army, for the discharge of all ordinary demands in the Military Department, in the course of the ensuing month of June.

MAY 27, 1819.

The hired ship *Alfred* having been reported ready to receive on board the Detachments of His Majesty's Regiments proceeding to England on that Ship, on Saturday evening, the 29th Instant, the Officer Commanding the Army will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for their embarkation accordingly.

MAY 31, 1819.

Captain John Hadwen of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Captain D. Stewart of the 23d Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, on leave of absence for six months.

Lieutenant G. Brady of the 21th Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Sea for six months, for the recovery of his health.

Assistant Surgeon J. Shadforth is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Assistant Surgeon Sir Thomas Sevestre has leave of absence from his Station until the 20th of June.

General Orders by Lieutenant General Trapaud, Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, 23d May, 1819.

Surgeon Gibbon is removed from the 21st to the 25th regiment and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Humphrays is removed from the 16th to the 25th regiment and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Prevot Captain Jourdan of the 1st Battalion 10th regiment, is appointed a Member of the Committee of which Lieutenant Colonel Chitty is President.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, C. B. in G. O. of the 9th January 1819, to visit the Presidency on sick certificate, has been cancelled from the 13th of April last, the date of his appointment as a Member of the General Court Martial assembled in Fort St. George.

MAY 27, 1819.

Lieutenant Brevet Captain W. G. Page of the 1st Battalion 8th regiment, has been permitted to quit his Corps on sick certificate, with permission to visit the Presidency and Cuddalore.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave from their Corps and Stations.

Colonel H. Webber M. F. R. Unlimited. Presidency.

Lieut. Colonel C. Mandeville, 1st B. 25th regiment 31st August 1819, Cuddalore, sick certificate.

Lieut. Colonel J. Lindsay, 2d Bt. 16th regt. 1st Aug. 1819, Presidency.

Lieut. Col. J. Crosdill, C. B. Artillery, 31st Dec. 1819, Presidency.

Lieut. Col. Knowles, C. B. Rifle Corps, 10th Sept. 1819, Presidency.

Major and commissary of Stores Trichinopoly, J. C. Francke, Artillery 30th June, 1819, Presidency.

Captain T. Swann, 2d Bat. 18th regt. 31st July 1819, Presidency, sick certificate.

Captain T. J. Webbe, 2d Bt. 4th regt. 20th August, 1819, Sea Coast, sick certificate.

Lieutenant W. F. Lewis, 1st Bt. Art. 15th August, 1819, Hyderabad sick certificate.

Lieut. R. Sewell, Horse Art. 30th Nov. 1819, Presidency.

Lieut. T. A. Crichton, 2d Bt. 10th regt. 15th July 1819, Presidency.

Lieut. H. Gregory, Artillery, 1st Sept. 1819, Presidency.

Lieutenant W. B. McDonald, 1st Bt. 1st regt. 30th November 1819, Sea Coast, sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Jones, 2d Bat. Pioneers 31st July 1819, Ditto Ditto.

Lieut. C. M. Bird, 1st Bt. 16th regt. 30th June 1819, Ditto Ditto.

Lieutenant G. Williams, 2d Battalion 9th regiment 1st July 1819, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

(Signed) GEORGE CADELL, Asst. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Siege of Nowah

In the Calcutta Journal for the 23d of April last, was published, from the Manuscript Journal of an Officer engaged in the Service, a full and detailed account of the Siege of Nowah, including the Detachment and Division Orders of Major Pittman, returns of killed and wounded, &c. &c. accompanied with Engravings of the Fort itself.

This will render the republication of the same details, which have appeared for the first time in the Papers of the last week, unnecessary from us; though we cannot refrain from inserting the Official Letter of the Secretary to Government, by which the details of the Siege are prefaced, in order to shew the liberal and enlightened policy of the Government in departing even from the usual routine observed in the publication of General Orders, to give to distinguished officers and brave men, that public praise which constitutes the soldier's best reward.

General Orders, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, JUNE 26, 1819.

The accompanying documents relating to the Operations of a Force in the service of our Ally the Nizam of Hyderabad, employed in putting down rebellion and restoring order in his Dominions, are published for general information; the Operations therein described, though not in ordinary course subject to the cognizance of this Government in General Orders, having attracted the particular notice of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, as being highly honorable to the Commander, and all the Officers and Troops engaged, and as affording a distinguished example of great success, properly resulting from the judicious exercise of superior science.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to the Govt.

CEYLON GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Colombo, May 31, 1819.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Army serving in Ceylon:

73d Regiment.

Ensign J. Atkinson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice McConnell, deceased. Dated 24th of January 1818.

Second Lieutenant Charles Matthew Manger, from the half pay of the late 3d Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Atkinson. Dated 24th of January 1818.

83d Regiment.

Captain John Hutchinson, from the half-pay of the 94th Foot, to be Captain, vice Donald Campbell, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 29th of August 1818.

N. B. Captain Samuel L. Jenkins, of the 1st Ceylon Regiment, placed upon half pay. Dated 25th of September 1818.

The Commander of the Forces having received London Gazettes of November last, which contain the undermentioned Promotions and Appointments that have taken place in Regiments serving in Ceylon, they are published in the order of the Army accordingly.

1st Ceylon Regiment.

Lieutenant John Braban, from half-pay of the 83d Foot, to be First Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 18th of February 1819.

Brevet.

Major Donald Macdonald, of the 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Dated 29th of October 1818.

With reference to the late service in the Kandyan country, the Commander of the Forces loses no time in making known to the Army he has the honor to command; that in a despatch he has received from Major General Sir Henry Torrens, dated the 24th of October 1818, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been graciously pleased to express "the greatest satisfaction to learn the good conduct and discipline, which distinguishes the troops in the arduous service they have to perform, and he earnestly hopes that a perseverance in such exertions will soon bring the affairs of Kandy to a favourable conclusion."

As a most gratifying mark of his Royal Highness' approbation of the services of that gallant Army, the Lieutenant General announces with pride, the promotion of Major Macdonald of the 19th Regiment to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; which honorable distinction conferred on this incomparable officer, for his great and unwearied exertions during the rebellion, with the Commander of the Forces assumes himself, he felt by every officer and soldier, as a flattering proof of the favorable manner in which His Royal Highness has been pleased to view their zealous endeavours in support of the honor and dignity of the British crown.

(Signed) C. W. WALKER, Deput. Adj. Genl.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 31st May, 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith, C. B., on the 2d instant, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sheriff, to take charge of the office of Interpreter to the Commanding Officer and Police Master until further orders.

Sub-conductor Fitzroy, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, vice Cloke, pensioned—date of appointment 2nd April 1819.

Superintending Surgeon Sutherland Meek, M. D. is appointed second Member of the Medical Board, vice Dr. Phillips, promoted to the rank of the first Member.

Surgeon Samuel Sproule, having returned to India in the Honorable Company's Ship Charles Grant, is appointed Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat, vice Dr. Meek, promoted to the rank of second Member of the Medical Board.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

College of Fort William,

JULY 1, 1819.

The following is the order of the ensuing Disputations for the Students, who have passed their Examination at the College:

In the Persian Language.

Mr. Lindsay, Respondent.
Mr. Hodgson, First Opponent.
Mr. Page, Second Opponent.

In the Hindoostanee Language.

Mr. Page, Respondent.
Mr. Bury, First Opponent.
Mr. Brown, Second Opponent.

In the Bengalee Language.

Mr. Clarke, Respondent.
Mr. Hodgson, First Opponent.
Mr. Hunter, Second Opponent.

The above named Students, and Mr. Grote who has been appointed to pronounce a declaration in the Sanskrit Language, are directed to communicate to the Secretary, without delay, the Theses they propose for the ensuing Disputations.

By Order of the Council of the College,

J. W. TAYLOR, Officiating Sec. C. G.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several Letters on the subject of the silly and contemptible fabrication that appeared in the India Gazette, under the signature of JAMES LOCH, extolling it as an innocent piece of witticism, which none but FOOLS could for a moment deem otherwise. It is rather unfortunate however for the sagacious discrimination of those who first lent their hand to a villainous falsehood, and then vaunted their own wisdom in not being duped by it, while they rejoiced at its propagation as an excellent joke, that the Editor of the India Gazette honestly avows his regret at having given publicity to a Letter which he believed to be genuine, and expresses his contempt for the employment of the writer, who practised this imposition on himself and on the public. He does not need, therefore, the premature praises of the writer in the Huxham, who says "It was certainly justifiable in the Editor of the India Gazette to encourage a hoax so evident in its intention; and so passable in its features." That Editor felt more honorably, and thought more wisely; and the Public will duly appreciate his candour. When public writers are so destitute of principle and humanity, as to be equally regardless of the truth of their statements, and the feelings of those who are deceived by them, little weight will of course be attached to their opinions even by the few among whom fortunately their pernicious doctrines are circulated and to whom no doubt they are confided. It is clear, however, that the Editor of the India Gazette, from his own frank confession, would not lend himself to the encouragement of so abominable a practice, as dressing falsehood in the garb of truth; and the sentiments of the Editor of the Mirror, will we are assured be expressed in the same strain; while those who have dared to find such a breach of public confidence will no doubt meet the just and merited indignation of the community, in sharing the fate of all those who are at length deemed unworthy of belief, even when they speak the truth.

Rebus.

A Corner has been solicited for the following Rebus:

To five and five, and fifty-five,
The first of letters add;
It is a thing has pleased a King,
And made a Wise Man mad.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

- June 2. At Trichinopoly, Lieutenant A. Browne, of H. M. 53d Regiment, to Miss Shaw.
Jany. 7. At Bombay, Ensign Thomas Coleman, of H. M. 65th Regiment, to Mrs. Sarah Donald.

BIRTHS.

- May 22. At Dinapore, Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Mr. John Macdonald, Merchant of that place, of a Son.
June 13. At Madras, the Lady of Surgeon John Burton, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

- May 28. At Ceylon, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Nicholson.
29. At Dapoly, Lieutenant William McDonnell, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.
June 21. At Dinapore, Christopher Richard, the youngest child of W. P. Wattell, Esq.
27. At Dacca, Mr. Peter DeRozario, aged 68 years.
30. At Negapatam, Mr. Charles Grenon, aged 22 years.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 26th January, at Perth, Miss Isabella Mary Macdonald, aged 17 years, Daughter of Colonel Macdonald, of Lyndale, Isle of Sky.

On the 27th January, at Dunkeld, Mr. John Ross, aged 99 years and 11 months. He served 64 years of his life as a Gardner to His Grace the Duke of Atholl.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
3 Lord Cochran	British	J. M. Ardie	Madras	June 10
4 Hyperion	British	G. Lashly	Madras	June 27
5 Sappho	British	F. G. Stewart	London	Feb. 23
6 Maria	British	H. V. Williams	Bombay	June 12

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
4 Theodosia	British	D. Morrison	Gibraltar

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
12 General Kyd	British	A. Nairne	London	Mar. 1
12 Windsor	British	J. R. Franklin	Portsmouth	Mar. 1
16 Isabella	British	F. Bignall	Bombay	May 23
18 Sappho	British	F. G. Stewart	London	Feb. 23

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
11 Palmers	British	E. C. Kemp	Masulipatam
13 Richmond	British	H. Horn	London
14 Providence	British	H. Moon	Calcutta
16 Isabella	British	F. Bignall	Calcutta

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
6 Angelica	British	T. Crawford	Mauritius	May 15
8 Stakesby	British	W. Henderson	London	Feb. 12
11 Alexander	British	B. Rogers	Bussorah	May 13
11 Cruiser Benares	British	J. Eatwell	Bussorah	May 14

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
10 H. M. S. Bacchu	British	J. P. Parkins	Trincomalie

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Calcutta on the Sappho.

Lieutenant Bruce; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Daniel; Mr. Assistant Surgeon P. Stewart; Messrs. W. Glasgow, G. Cary, and F. B. Norris, Cadets.

Nautical Notices.

The ship *Triumph*, Captain F. G. Street, for London, will sail in four or five days.

The report of the 4th instant announced the safe arrival, in the River, of the free trader *Hyperion*, from Bombay the 11th of June; she hove too in Madras Roads, on the 27th of June, and a few days after spoke the *Zephyr*, from Madras bound to Calcutta.

The report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Maria*, from Bombay the 12th of June, and of the *Sappho*, from Portsmouth the 23d of February, and last from Madras the 27th of June.

The ship *Richmond*, Captain Horn, finally sailed from Madras on the 13th of June, bound to England.

His Majesty's ship *Eden*, Captain Loch, arrived at Madras, from Bombay, on the 2d of June.

The ships *Surrey*, Captain Aldham; *Pilot*, Captain Owen; *Catharine*, Captain Knox; *Surrey*, Captain Hurt; are among the vessels daily expected at Madras.

By the arrival of the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Benares* at Bombay, we are informed that the *Vestal* and *Ternate* Cruisers were left at Bushire; the ships *Francis Warden*, Governor Petrie, *Sophia* and *Volunteer*, at Bussorah; and the *Ahmoody*, *Udny*, *Bussorah Merchant*, *Malabar*, five Arab vessels, and two of the Imam's ships, at Muscat.

The latest advices received from Corunna at Madrid, state, that Insurgent Corsairs have again made their appearance on the coast of Galicia, and captured many vessels. A Corsair galliot was cruising off Cape Ortegal, and a strong Corvette in the latitude of Cape Finisterre. The Merchants of Corunna have been thrown into the greatest consternation.

Commercial Reports.

A tax on Sugar is spoken of, against which the refiners of Amsterdam have petitioned. It would surely be easy to reconcile the interests of the Petitioners and those of the Treasury, by prohibiting the importation of foreign refined Sugar, and laying a duty on raw Sugar. Our own refiners would derive great benefit from so wise a measure, and the Treasury would lose nothing.

The James Munro, arrived at Liverpool, after a quick passage from New York, has brought considerable remittances for the Merchants at Liverpool and Manchester, as well as some extensive orders for British manufactured goods, particularly Yorkshire Cloths; those of a superior description meet a good sale in the American market. There have, however, been several extensive failures on the other side of the Atlantic, chiefly owing to the unaccommodating temper of the bankers throughout the Union, and an overstrained speculation to the South American market. [London Paper.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	JULY 1819.	SELL
0 Ru. 10 As. 6	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Ru. 14 As.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

MORNING, 1h. 48m. | EVENING, 2h. 12m.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.